G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

Edn 22-14. Nos 4 to 6 & 9.

1915-16

(Edn)

Later references.

File No. 18-15

Serial Nos. 1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1

Part B for November, 1915.

SUBJECT.

A note on State Libraries by Mr. Venkatanarayanappa, Asst. Professor, Central College, Bangalore.

GPB—10,000—23-3-15

B. N. Sitaramaiya
26-2-16.

2

G.R.S. 11] 191 5.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Edu.)

NOTES.

File No. 18

FILE HEADING.

Public Libraries.

From

Mr. Venkatanarayanappa, Asst. Prof., Central College

Note Dated 18.6.15 Received 12.7.15

Diary No. 122	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies. -	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits a further note on State libraries.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6-12

Edu 18-15 2 3/8

REPLY.

(*To be written on this margin.*)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated 6th July 1915.

A note on State Libraries by Mr. Venkatanaranappa, Assistant Professor, Central College, Bangalore

******

2 Forwarded to the Secretary, E & A., for favour of a note under the instructions of the First Member of Council.

3 The subject may also be brought up informally at a meeting of Council.

7.7.15. RC

The Secretary,
E & A

4 Putup in file submit to 1st member for perusal & instructions.

9/7/15

5 May be brought up at a meeting.

6 Submitted.

30/7/15

13.7.15

7 Seen

2/8/15

Recd 3/8

8 The Dewan wants a note. This may be placed before Mr. D'Souza.

9 Office. Prepare an note

16/8

Dewan 16/8

122

3 4

[G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ed File No. 18 of 1915.

Serial No.

10 The present note of Mr. B. Venkatanarasappa makes reference to ~~his~~ an earlier note by him on State Libraries with special reference to those in Baroda.

11 To D.O. for favour of putting up that earlier note.

Mis 96 / 19.8.15

12

The earlier Note of Mr. B. Venkatanarasappa, with the opinion of the Joint Member of Council on it, is put up herewith.

MSA / 28.8.15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-15.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Edu File No. 18 of 1915

Serial No.

13 The opening of two Public Libraries one at Bangalore and one at Mysore was sanctioned by G.O. no. A75-8257/Edu 305-10-22 of 20.7.14. The Lib.y at Bangalore is in the charge of the Sec.y to the Education Com. of the Ex. Confce and that at Mysore is in the charge of Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri.

14 The present note of Mr. B. Venkatanarayanappa amounts to a prayer that

(1) he may be appointed as Supt. of the Libraries in the State

(2) he may be sympathetically guided and treated with a view to his being enabled to enrich Kannada literature

(3) and an enthusiastic officer may be deputed to Baroda to study the system of public libraries obtaining there.

15 Mr. Venkatanarayanappa also points out that in addition to the Central Lib.y at Baroda with a Principal Lib.n on Rs. 350 and 7 other Lib.ns with a no. of clerks & peons, ~~the whole~~ all the charges being met by Baroda Govt., there are 562 other libraries in ~~B~~ the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Edn. File No. 18 of 1915

Serial No.

State of Baroda.

16. The exact no. of the libraries in this State is not available. Now and then a few petns were received for grants-in-aid and these are awaiting the orders on the scheme to start rural libraries.

17 It is a matter for consideration whether the present circumstances in Mysore are ripe for appointing a Supt. for libraries. If ~~the~~ such an appt. be decided upon, Br. II has to be consulted

18 Mr. Venkatanarayanappa's present position is that of an Asst. Profr on Rs. 350 in the Central College. If he is removed from the College, arrangements will have to be made for his work, and the D.G. of Edn. will also have to be consulted.

Sp. 7. 6.9.15.

19 One Mr. Krishna Iyengar, Libn of the Pub. Libry Bhe, B.A., Ld.B., was deputed last year and he has returned after undergoing special training ~~under the Principal of the Library~~ in ~~of~~ the Central Libry. at Baroda.

20 Regarding the sympathetic guidance

*Ur *R

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

122

6 I

F. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Edu. File No. 18 of 1915

Serial No.

and treatment to help Mr Venkatanarayanappa to enrich Kan. literature, it is not clear what is exactly wanted. The Kannada literary confce. that gathered in Bangalore a few months ago is also considering the same subject, and ~~Mr Venka~~ it is not known whether Mr Venkatanarayanappa may not be requested to ~~take part in~~ seek guidance at the hands of this Confce.

8/9
6.9.15.

Satr to Secy for orders. Please see Dewan's order of 6th July & the Mr Meekin's remarks.

Secy

7/9

There seems to be no scope at present for the appointment of any highly paid officer as superintendent of libraries. The development of libraries is a subject to which the Education Committee has been devoting special attention.

As regards Mr Venkatanarayanappa undertaking some

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

literary Kannada work such work is usually done by persons in a similar position in addition to their advising work. If the books are of any great value we may show some special ~~[illegible]~~ patronage to such publication. The creation of a body of good writers is an essential requisite in developing the usefulness of the Kannada language as a medium for educating the people

7/9/15

1st Member

Dewan

7/9

No immediate action can be recommended now.

9/9/15

10/9/15

Dewan)

Hon'ble 10/9

1365
11.9.15

Hon SKG

I agree

2.11.15

Note—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

May this be filed now?

Yes. SK

5/11/15

Put B

5/11

9

DIARY No. 122 18-6-15

SEC Ed
FILE No. 18-15
SUBJECT 1

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Date of Receipt 18.6.15
Petn. Regr. No 6127

A Further Note on State Libraries

By

B. Venkatanaranappa,

Asst. Professor, Central College, Bangalore.

A Further Note on State Libraries

By

B. Venkatanaranappa,

Asst. Professor, Central College, Bangalore.

A note on State Libraries, with special reference to those in Baroda, was submitted by me on 12th April 1915. The great advantages which the people in that State, both in towns and - - - villages, enjoy as a result of the institution of an elaborate system of free libraries throughout the State, aided munificently by the Government, have been indicated. This institution, as has already been submitted, is unique in the whole of India, and has been modelled after the American system. That this has created in the people of Baroda a thirst for real knowledge is quite evident even to a casual observer of one of their free libraries. The Soulless study by our school and college students and the utter indifference to books, or rather a positive distaste for them, which the generality of our educated young men exhibit, can be combated only by the institution of free reading rooms and libraries, where for some time to come every facility should be afforded to the public so as to create in them a reading habit. The location of a large central liabrary and reading room in a spacious, well-furnished building in the heart of the City of Bangalore, provided with books and periodicals to suit all tastes and - - -

professions, and offering all the facilities that a liberal and enlightened Government, solicitous of its people's welfare, can supply, will undoubtedly lead to fruition the efforts of the - - Economic Conference to implant in the minds of the people those ideas of reform and progress which have been bearing fruit in various fields among the nations of the West.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT BANGALORE.- This Institution, recently started with a little over a thousand volumes, which may have a - - possible addition of another three or four thousand in the course of a month or two, is at present situated in a locality very little frequented by students and the public in general, and is provided with very limited accommodation, even which suffers by its proximity to the room of relaxation and amusement of the Cosmopolitan Club. The average daily attendance till the 10th instant was about 20, which I am afraid, will dwindle to a still smaller figure after the reopening of the College. To make the Library and reading room more useful to the public, it might be shifted to some suitable building near Doddanna's Hall in the City, and more liberally provided with a judicious selection of books to suit all tastes. The two-storied building in front of Doddanna's Hall may perhaps be had for rent, and if the idea of the Government and the Municipality to pull down the eating houses at the corner of the triangle in front of that building be put into

effect early, no better location for the library could be found. The question of providing a suitable building of its own for the library, which we hope to see will, at no distant date, come up to the level of the State Library of Baroda, may have to be considered in due course. The amalgamation of the other Government libraries in Bangalore with this new library, as per Government order on the subject, may with advantage be taken in hand.

DISTRICT, TALUK AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES. The great success achieved by the Baroda State in the establishment of free libraries, both in towns and villages, should completely remove any doubts that people might have had in the utility of these institutions. It seems to be the opinion of some people that the conditions in Mysore are quite different from those in Baroda. The appended chart will at a glance show the comparison between the two countries. The difficulty lies in starting the first few of these institutions, after which people will themselves come forward to start them. Government contributions to these institutions should therefore be, in the first instance, rather liberal.

NECESSITY FOR SUPERVISION. That the management of the libraries at Bangalore and Mysore and the starting and supervision of aided libraries in District and Taluk head-quarters, and later on in the villages, should be in the hands of an active and enthusiastic officer of some standing, few will question. This officer, besides being in charge of the Central Library, will in the first instance help to start fresh libraries in the District and Taluk head-quarters

and will exercise proper control over all the libraries in the State, so as to make them work harmoniously together. Besides the work of the library proper, the supervising officer will have to take interest in enriching the Kannada language by writing and supervising the writing of suitable books. This Starting of libraries should not be considered as an experiment. There is Baroda which should be our guide; and we cannot do better than following that State in this respect, as far as is practicable, and suitable to local conditions.

PERSONAL. I have submitted in my first note on this subject that if the Government be pleased to consider me capable of undertaking the work outlined above, I shall be very glad to serve on my present pay of Rs.350/- without any allowance. I may be taken on special duty for a year or two and during this period no seriatim arrangements need be made for the carrying on of my work in the College. There are at present three Assistant Professors of Physics, all doing almost the same kind of work, and my absence will only necessitate the temporary elevation of the Physics - - Demonstrator, now drawing a salary of Rs.70/-, to the post of Assistant Professor, with an acting allowance of Rs.35/-, being 20 % of the pay of the Assistant Professor of the last grade, and the appointment of a new demonstrator on a salary of Rs.70/-. There will thus be an extra charge of only Rs.105/- per month on account of my transfer for library work. I may assure the Government that I have the necessary enthusiasm and activity, but as regards my capacity, I cannot be a judge. If appointed as Superin-

tendent

of Libraries with direct charge o f the Central Library at Bangalore, I propose doing the following work, or as much of it as I may be capable of:--

1. Examining the other Government Libraries that may be amalgamated with the Central Library and transfer to this library those books that may be available and suitable, as per Government order on the subject.

2. Maintaining a register of new books published in England and America and of other books suitable for being added to the library.

3. Classifying, arranging and cataloguing the books of the Central Library.

4. Helping the students and others that may need help to select suitable books for study.

5. Collecting and examining all the existing books in Kannada, and trying to improve them where necessary and possible.

6. Writing and translating and supervising the writing and the translation of new books in Kannada, especially those on popular science.

7. Arranging for a regular issue of leaflets and pamphlets on popular scientific subjects.

8. Lecturing and arranging for lectures in Kannada on popular scientific subjects in different parts of the State, chiefly with the aid of the Projection Lantern and the Kinematograph.

9. Helping to start libraries and reading rooms in District and Taluk head-quarters, and generally supervising their work.

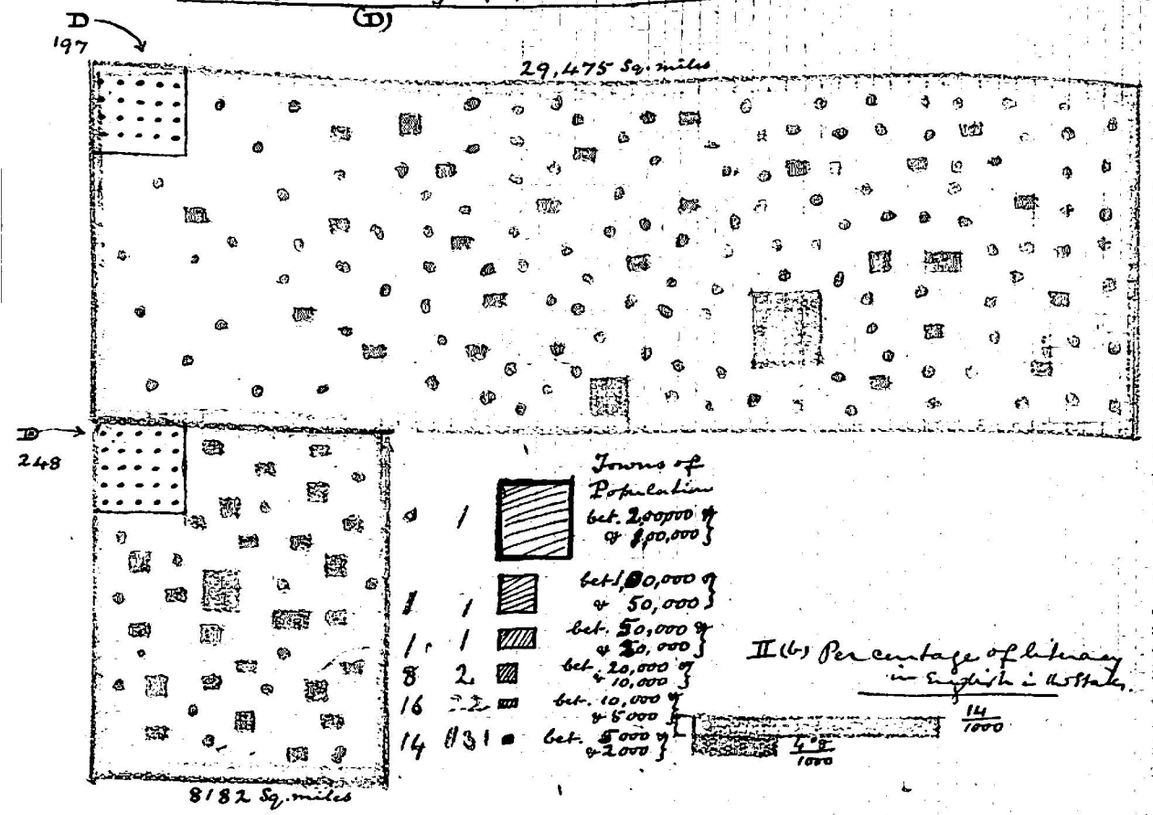
10. Making the publication of a companion volume to Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary possible by addition of suitable books to the library, and by other feasible means.

Bangalore,
18th June 1915

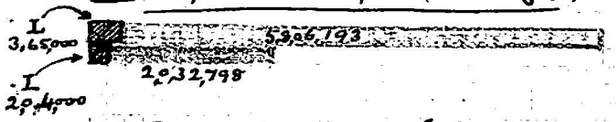
B Venkatanarayanappa

Comparison between Mysore and Baroda. (Graphical)

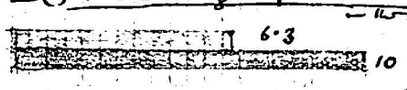
I. Area, density of population, towns.



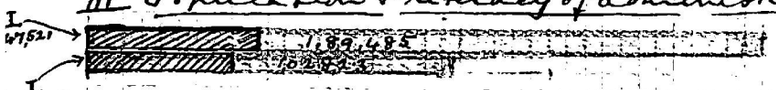
II Population, Literacy (L) of the states



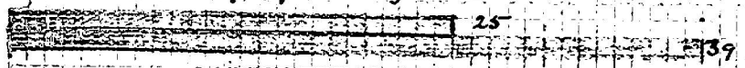
II (a) Percentage of literacy in the states



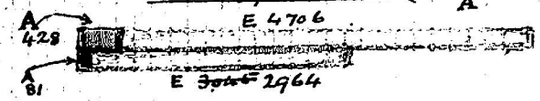
III Population & literacy of administrative capital cities.



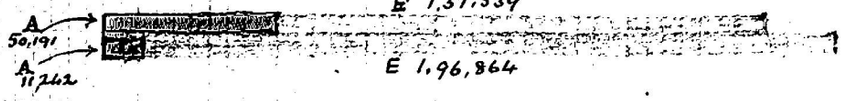
III (a) Percentage of literacy in III.



IV. No. of all Schools (advanced & elem.)

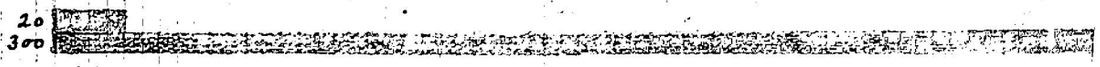


V. No. of Pupils (adv. (A) + elem. (E))

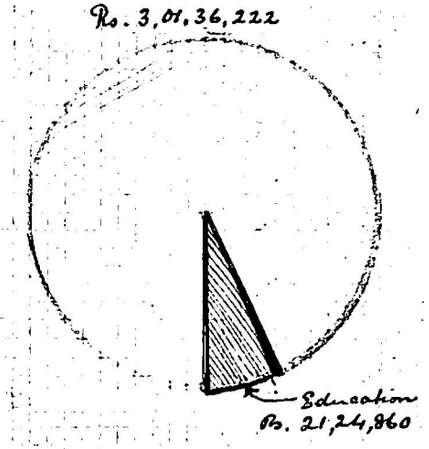


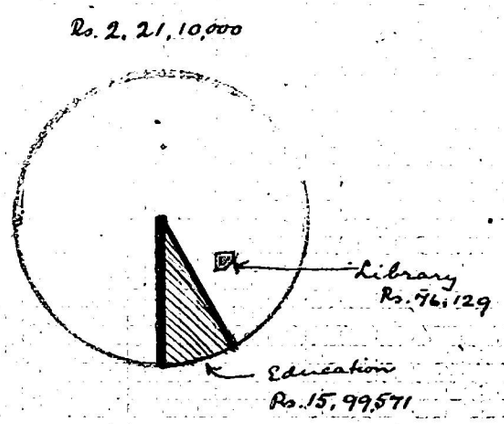
VI. No. of Public Libraries

VII. Daily average attendance at Central library



VIII Revenue and portion spent on Education, etc.





Mysore — Red
Baroda — Blue

Note: — Figs. for Mysore are from 1911 Census Report & Mysore Adm. Report for 1913-14.
Figs. for Baroda are chiefly from Baroda Raj Statistics 1912-13 (for 1903 to 1911)

[Note:— The population of Baroda city is by mistake entered as 2 lakhs instead of 1 lakh, in my first note page 4.]

17/2

Personal, Keep
19.4.15

MALLESVARAM,
BANGALORE.

19 April 1915

My dear Visvesvaraya,

I have read through Mr. Venkatanarayanappa's note on Mysore State Libraries. It shows that he has devoted attention to the subject, and that if we are to resolve upon appointing a librarian or superintendent of Libraries for the

State, he is one of the Candidates that may be Considered as eligible. The Specimen of his translation of Alexander Selkirk's Soliloquy into Ramiadea is also very Good. He ought to Cultivate that side and produce Something more Substantial.

As for the Library place, I think we Should

wait till the man whom we have sent to Baroda comes back and till our two libraries are worked sometime as they are

Yours sincerely

H Manjunadayya

M. Visveswaraya Esq C.I.E
Dewan of Mysore

To appear at 18 Session of Council on 14.4.15

MEMO. ON THE MYSORE STATE LIBRARIES,

with suggestions for the improvement of the vernacular,

By

B. Venkatanaranappa,

Assistant Professor of Physics,

Central College, Bangalore.

MEMO. ON THE MYSORE STATE LIBRARIES,

with suggestions for the improvement of the vernacular,

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B. Venkatanaranappa,

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The Institution of State Libraries opens a new era in the history of popular education in Mysore. Though its beneficial results may not be perceptible in the short space of a year or two, it is bound, in time, to completely alter not only the present indifferent study of the prescribed text-books by examination-going young men, but will also produce a healthy craving for books in the minds, both of our past students and those quite apathetic towards the world of letters. Bearing in mind how indifferent the generality of even the educated classes are towards books, it seems necessary to make this exceedingly useful institution as attractive as possible so as first to create in the public, a taste for what is generally considered as the province solely of the examination-going student.

Before

Before deciding upon the plan of working of the proposed library it would be a great advantage to avail ourselves of the experiences of others in the same field. Of the various large libraries that I had an opportunity of visiting during my recent travel in Northern India, none impressed me so much as the Free Library in Baroda, though there are some libraries that are grander, but none so - - popular. This library, which is unique in the whole of India, caters not merely to the educated few, but also to that large section of the people that forms the backbone of the country. The initiative for starting the library was taken by H.H. the Maharaja, who in 1910 presented his private collection of 22,000 volumes to the people, and brought over from America a learned and enthusiastic educationist, William A. Borden, who had 25 years' experience in library work, to organise a system of popular libraries through-out the State. Mr. Borden worked for over 3 years and left behind him a number of - - trained workers. There is now in the country a net-work of libraries, liberally supported by the State, doing excellent work. We may, with very great advantage, avail ourselves of the valuable experience of Baroda and adopt generally the

system

system prevailing there, with some modifications, if necessary, to suit local conditions. I am of opinion that in this respect a 'good' beginning will in the long run be more profitable than a 'small' beginning.

I give below a few details with regard to the Baroda State Libraries, taken from the reports of the State Librarian, who very kindly made them available to me for perusal, at Baroda.

BARODA STATE LIBRARIES.

Some Statistics for 1913-1914.

MOFUSSIL LIBRARIES.

Number.

Prant (or District) libraries	..	2
Town ,,	..	35
Village ,,	..	325
Travelling library centres	..	200

Number of books circulated during the year in Town libraries ..	88,000
,, ,, Village ,,	42,000
,, ,, Travelling ,,	13,000

Cost to the State during the year on Mofussil Libraries Rs. 40,000

. . . . . .

CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Staff.-- 7 librarians (of whom the principal librarian draws a salary of Rs.350/- per month) with a number of clerks and peons.

Cost to the State on this library during the year Rs.36,000

	Rs
(Of which towards salaries	18,000
Books	12,000
Periodicals	1,500

Number of books in the library 47,000

(Of which 20,000 Vernacular).

Number of periodicals subscribed for

English	108
Vernacular	99

Cost of the Periodicals Rs. 1,500

Number of registered readers of books 5,250

Circulation of books (Daily Average) 191

Number of newspaper readers (Daily Average) 300

Estimated number of literates in the City (out of a population of about 2 lakhs) 40,000

. . . . . .

COST OF MAINTENANCE, AND OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

The Central Library at the Capital is maintained solely by the State, the mofussil institutions - -

receiving

receiving from the Government a contribution equal to the amount raised by the people, and an equal amount from the Municipalities, both for maintenance and for accommodation. Maximum yearly grant for a District Library is Rs.700/-, Town Library Rs.300/-, and Village Library Rs.50/-. All the libraries are under the control of a Superintendent of - - Libraries.

LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY AND CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION

The library at the capital is located in a very busy portion of the City, and the activity inside the building during the working hours is something remarkable. Admission to the privileges of the library is quite free, no fee whatever being charged, the only guarantee required being a certificate from a respectable official of the State. As the library is on the "open access" system, readers are allowed to handle most of the books on the shelves quite - - freely, and are allowed to borrow them home.

OTHER PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Children's Section.- There is a large hall set apart for the exclusive use of children, where mechanical toys,

games

games and amusements are provided for them with a view to develop their powers of observation and to train their - - hands and eyes. This section is in charge of a Lady Librarian, and every day 40 to 50 children avail themselves of the privileges of this most useful adjunct to the library.

Ladies' Section.- There is a separate branch for Ladies maintained by the Central Library funds, and the Lady Librarian visits the Ladies' Club once a week with her - - library to supply ladies with the books they require.

Visual instruction Section.- This very useful section while providing amusement to the people by Cinematograph shows contributes, in a great measure, towards their education. A separate staff is provided for this branch, and shows are arranged both in the City and in the Mofussil.

SUMMARY.

The foregoing brief account of the Baroda Libraries shows that very great attention is being paid in that State to this branch of popular education, the State spending

spending no less than Rs.76,000 a year on this item alone. All classes of people, including children, are here given an opportunity to improve themselves, the libraries being thrown open quite free for their use. It will, however, be seen that the great success of this institution is due in great part to the richness of the vernaculars - no less than 20,000 out of the 47,000 books and 99 out of 207 periodicals being in the vernaculars.

WHAT WE MAY DO.-

We cannot do better than adopt generally the system that has been developed at so great a cost to the Baroda State and after so much experience, by deputing to Baroda one of our enthusiastic, educational officers of some standing, to acquaint himself with the details of work of the various branches of the library department. This - - officer should take interest in the development of the Kannada language. He should be put in sole charge for - - organising the libraries in the State, introducing any modifications that may be found necessary on account of local conditions. Until the mofussil libraries are developed he will

will be available for superintending more directly the work of the Central Library and to give useful advice to students and others that may resort to it.

There are 20,000 vernacular books in the Baroda Central Library; we cannot boast of a twentieth of that number in Kannada. So, to make ~~the~~ our libraries as popular as they are in Baroda, it is necessary that Kannada literature should be vastly improved, and unless a very liberal policy is adopted for the encouragement of writers of - - Kannada books, and an organised scheme for the regular production of books in Kannada be immediately introduced, there is no likelihood of our libraries being anything so popular and educative as those in Baroda. We are not lacking in men who take interest in the language of the country, and would gladly write books on various subjects; but they cannot find it convenient to spend on them their money, the value of which they have very little hope of realising.

Under these circumstances it appears necessary to encourage the formation of associations for writing literary and popular science books in Kannada by guaranteeing

a

a liberal and fair distribution of patronage. In this important work the Superintendent of Libraries may make himself exceedingly useful.

. . . . . .

PERSONAL.

I am very much interested in library work ; and have, since my student days, cherished a great love for the Kannada language. These make me bold to entertain the idea of my being able, under sympathetic guidance, to take up the work of library organisation in the State on the Baroda model and make the institution popular. I also - - believe, that it is possible, under kind and sympathetic treatment, to cause substantial additions to be made, at no distant date, to the existing Kannada literature.

If the Government entertain the idea of - - making the appointment of a Superintendent of Libraries, and if they are satisfied as to my qualifications for the work, I shall undertake to serve in that capacity on my present pay of Rs.350/- per month, and shall ask for no allowance, on the understanding that I would not be made to suffer for the change. If the Government so desire, I shall go to Baroda again during my College vacation to get myself

acquainted

acquainted more thoroughly with the method of working of the various branches of the library organisation, entailing on the Government no additional expenditure on this account except my actual travelling expenses to and from Baroda. I append hereto a leaf from a Kannada magazine of some years ago containing a metrical translation into Kannada of - - Alexander Selkirk's Soliloquy, which I then composed, showing that the Kannada language has not treated me as a foreigner.

Bangalore,
12th April 1915.

B. Venkatanarayanappa,
Asst. Prof. of Physics,
Central College,
Bangalore.

Kudal Translation of Alexander Pope's Eloisa to Abelard by Cupidon

31

೨೫೫

ಏಕಾಕಿಪ್ರಲಾಪ.

ದ್ವಿಪದಕಾವ್ಯ.

ನನಗೆ ಕಾಂಬುದಕೆಲ್ಲ ನಾನಲ್ತೆದೊರೆಯು !
ಎನಗಿಹಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕೆದಿರೊಬ್ಬರಿಲ್ಲ. ೨.
ಕಡಲಿನಿಂ ಬಳಸಿಪೀ ಕಾಡಿನೊಳ್‌ನಾನು
ಪಡೆದಿರ್ಪೆ ಪ್ರಭುತೆಯಂ ಪಶುಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಲಿ. ೪.
ಓವಾಸಪ್ರಸ್ಥವೇ ! ಯೋಗಿನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ
ಭಾವಿಸಿರ್ಪಾನಂದ ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲಿಹುದು ? ೬.
ವಿಜನವಾದಡವಿಯ ವೈಭವಕ್ಕಿಂತ
ಕುಜನರ ಸಹವಾಸ ಕಡುಸುಖಾವಾಸ. ೮.

ಮಾನುಷ ಪ್ರೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮರೆಯುನಾಂತಿಹೆನು.
ಕಾಣೆನಾರನ್ನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲವಂ ಕಳೆಯೆ. ೧೦.
ಯಿನಿವಾತ್ಸುಗಳು ಕೇಳ್ವೊಡಿಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿಹವು ;
ಮನದಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಗೊಳ್ವೆ ನಾನೆನ್ನದನಿಗೆ. ೧೨.
ಯಿಕಾಡಿನೊಳ್‌ವೋಪ ಮಿಗಸಂಗವೆನ್ನ
ಯಾಕಾರವನುನೋಡಿ ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡವು. ೧೪.
ನರರೂಪಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಂ ನಸುವಿಲ್ಲವವಕೆ ;
ನೆರೆಸ್ವಾಧುತೆಪೆದೆನ್ನ ನೇಡಿಸುತ್ತಿಹವು. ೧೬.

ಜನನವಾಜತೆ ನೇಹ ಸಂಪ್ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ
ನೆನಿತುಪ್ರೇಮದೊಳೇಕ ನಿತ್ತಿಹಂಜನಕೆ ! ೧೮.
ಹಕ್ಕಿಯರಕ್ಕೆಗಳ್ ಹಾ ! ಇರಲ್ನಿಮ್ಮ
ನಕ್ಕರಿಂಸೇರ್ವೆನಾ ನತಿವೇಗದಿಂದ. ೨೦.
ಎನ್ನಮನೋವ್ಯಥೆ ಯೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನಾಗ
ಳುನ್ನತ ಧರ್ಮಾದಿಂ ಧುಪಶಾಂತಿಗೈವೆ. ೨೨.
ಕುಲಿಯುರಿಂ ತಿಳಿಪುವಂ ಹಿತವನಾನಾಗ ;
ಕಿರಿಯುಶಾಲಾಪವಂ ಕೇಳ್ವೆಸಂತಸದಿ. ೨೪.
ಓಮಹಾಧರ್ಮವೇ ! ಯೋಚಿಸಲ್ನಿನ್ನ
ನಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುತಿರ್ಪ ಮಹತ್ತತ್ವಚಯ. ೨೬.
ಈಧರೆವೆತ್ತಿರ್ಪ ನಿಖಿಲಸಂಪದವು
ಕೋಧಿಸಲ್ನೀನೀವ ಸೌಖ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಡೆಲ್ಲ. ೨೮.

ಈ ಗುಟ್ಟ ನೀತೊಪ್ಪಲೀಪ್ರಧೇಕಗಳು
ಆಗಮಂತಪುರಾಣ ಗಳ ಕೇಳ್ದುವಲ್ಲ ೩೮.
ಮಂಗಳವಾದ್ಯದಿಂ ಮುದವಾಂತುವಲ್ಲ
ಮಂಗಡೆಯಿರ್ದರ ಮೃತಿಗತ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ೩೯.

ಕಡಲಿನ ಮಧ್ಯದೊಳ್ ಕಡುಕೋಪದನ್ನ
ಪಡಗವಂ ಮುಳುಗಿಸೀ ಪರಿತಾಪಕೊಟ್ಟ ೩೪.
ವಾಯುವೇನಮ್ಮೂರ ವಾರ್ತೆತಂರಯ್ಯ
ಆಯೂರುಗಳನೋಳ್ಪ ಭಾಗ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲೆನಗೆ. ೩೬.
ಎನ್ನಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೆನ್ನ ನೆನೆದು ಚಿಂತಿಪರೊ?
ಚಿನ್ನದಾಳೆಯುಲೆನ್ನ ಚಿಂತೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಹರೊ? ೩೮.
ಎನಗಿಹರ್ ಸಖರೀಗಲೆಂದು ಪೇಳಯ್ಯ.
ನನಗಾರ ನೀಕ್ಷಿಪ ನಲವುಮತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ೪೦.

ಅಹಹಮನೋವೇಗ ವಾಕ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವು;
ಮಹಿಯೊಳದಕೆ ಸಮಾನ ಮತ್ತಾವುದಿಲ್ಲ ೪೨.
ರಯವೆತ್ತ ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ ರವಿಯಂಶ್ಮಿಗಳು
ಜಯಿಸಲಾರವುನೋಡೆ ಜವದೊಳೀಮನವ. ೪೪.
ಮನದಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಲೆನ್ನ ಮನೆಯನಾನೀಗ
ಲೆನಿತು ವೇಗದಿ ತೋರ್ಕು ಮಿರ್ಪಂತೆಸೇರಿ. ೪೬.
ಹರುಷದಿಂ ಕಣ್ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹತ್ತರನೋಡೆ
ಭರದಿಂದಲಾಸೆಯು ಭಗ್ನವಾಗುವುದು. ೪೮.

ನೀಡವಂ ಸಾರ್ದುದು ನೀರ್ವಕ್ಕಿಯಾಗ.
ಗಾಡಿಯಿಂದಿರ್ಪುದು ಗವಿಯುಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಗವು. ೫೦.
ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಹುದಲ್ತೆ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾಲ!
ನಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಸೇರ್ವೆನಾ ನಿನ್ನೆನ್ನ ಕುಟಿಯ. ೫೨.
ಪರಮಗುಣಾವಾಲ ಪರಮೇಶದಯೆಯು
ಧರೆಯೊಳೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿರ್ಪ ದುತ್ಸಾಹಕರವು. ೫೪.
ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಂನೀಡುತೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಹೀನರಿಗೆ.
ತಪ್ತರಾದವರನ್ನು ತಣಿಪುದೀದಯೆಯು. ೫೬.

ಬಿ. ಕಂ.

ALEXANDER SELKIRK'S SOLILOQUY.

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone,
Never hear the sweet music of speech,
I start at the sound of my own.
The beasts, that roam over the plain,
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship and love,
Divinely bestowed upon man,
O! had I the wings of a dove,
How soon would I taste you again!
My sorrows I then might assuage
In the ways of religion and truth,
Might learn from the wisdom of age,
And be cheered by the sallies of youth.

Religion! what treasure untold
Resides in that heavenly word!
More precious than silver and gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard
Never sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a sabbath appear'd.

Ye

Ye winds that have made me your sport,
Convey to this desolate shore
Some cordial endearing report
Of a land I shall visit no more.
My friends, do they now and then send
A wish or a thought after me?
O tell me I yet have a friend,
Though a friend I am never to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light.
When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But alas! recollection at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the seafowl is gone to her nest,
The beast is laid down in his lair;
Even here is a season of rest,
And I to my cabin repair.
There's mercy in every place,
And mercy, encouraging thought!
Gives even affliction a grace,
And reconciles man to his lot.